(18) Thecla adenostomatis, Henry Edwards, Plate XXIX, Fig. 25, $ (The Gray Hair-streak).

Butterfly.—Mouse-gray on the upper side, with a few white lines on the outer margin near the anal angle; hoary-gray on the under side, darker on the median and basal areas. The limbal area is defined inwardly by a fine white line, is paler than the rest of the wing, and on the secondaries is marked by a full, regularly curved submarginal series of small dark lunules. Expanse, 1.30 inch.

*Early Stages.—*Undescribed.

Habitat, California.

(19) Thecla spinetorum, Boisduval, Plate XXIX, Fig. 21, 9 (The Thicket Hair-streak).

Butterfly.—Dark blackish on the upper side, with both wings

at the base shot with bluish-green. On the under side the wings are pale reddish-brown, marked much as in the following species, but the lines and spots are broader, more distinct, and conspicuous. Expanse, 1.15 inch.

*Early Stages.—*This species is reported, so far, from Colorado, California, and Washington.

(20) Thecla nelsoni, Boisduval, Plate XXX, Fig. 8, ?, *under side;* Fig. 13, ? (Nelson's Hair-streak).

Butterfly.—Bright fulvous on the upper side, with the costa, the outer margins, the base, and the veins of both fore and hind wings fuscous. On the under side the wings are paler red, with an incomplete narrow white line shaded with deep red just beyond the median area, and not reaching the inner margin. This line is repeated on the hind wing as an irregularly curved median line. Between it and the outer margin on this wing are a few dark lunules near the anal angle. Expanse, 1.00 inch.

*Early Stages.—*I cannot discover any account of these.

The species has been found in California and Colorado.

(21) Thecla blenina, Hewitson, Plate XXX, Fig. 9, *$, under side* (Hewitson's Hair-streak).

Butterfly.—Brown on the upper side, in some specimens bright fulvous bordered with brown. On the

under side the wings are pale red, shot with pea-green on the secondaries and at the base of the primaries. The markings of the under side are much as in the preceding species, but the line on the hind wing dividing the discal from the limbal area is broader and